



**Pg. 6 - Libertarians
are different**

**Pgs. 4 & 5 - The candidates
to vote for**

Colorado Liberty

Published by the Colorado Libertarian Party

Volume 6, Number 5

September - October, 1984

CLP headquarters moved to SE Denver

by GEOFF LLOYD

As of September 8, 1984, our Libertarian Headquarters will be located at 2186 S. Holly, Number 207-B, Denver, Colorado 80222. To help break up the monotony, the telephone number has been changed to 753-6789.

Since the rent is lower at this location, we can spend more money fighting for liberty, but it also means that, due to

lack of space, our cocktail parties will be at the cordial Bob Hurt and Betty Beverly residence located at 1456 Fillmore Street (½ block south of Colfax and 11 blocks west of Colorado Blvd.), Denver, CO, 80206, the second Wednesday of every month at 7:30 pm.

At the present time, discussion groups have been terminated.

For the adventurous, we welcome you to our open house October 3.

Bergland coming to Denver, candidate will address CLP

David Bergland, Libertarian Presidential Candidate, will visit Colorado October 8-9. The Colorado Libertarian Party will host a cocktail party at 1456 Fillmore, Denver, at 7:30 pm on October 9, at which the Colorado lawyer will speak. Everyone is invited to meet David in a relaxed, informal atmosphere.

And by the way, congratulations are in order to the Colorado Bergland for President Committee. They worked hard

to gather up 6,318 signatures, well above the minimum needed, to get Bergland on the ballot in Colorado! Good work team!



Betty Beverly and Bob Hurt whoop it up at the new CLP headquarters, located at 2186 S. Holly. Everyone is invited to the Open House on October 3 at 5:30 p.m.

Analysis

Bureaucrats stall CFE

by PATRICK L. LILLY

Political and legal maneuvering by regulated motor carriers – and the State – appear to have been successful in keeping a constitutional amendment to deregulate transportation in Colorado from appearing on the ballot this fall.

Three days before the deadline for submitting the initiative petitions, Coloradans for Free Enterprise was forced to stop collecting signatures on the petitions when the Secretary of State's office announced its intention to pursue prosecution of CFE for paying petition "advocates" and thus getting around a state law against paying the circulators of ballot access petitions. Many circulators refused to go on working on the initiative in the face of threats of prosecution, forcing CFE to call off the petition drive.

CFE had previously gone to federal court to challenge the constitutionality of the circulator pay ban; a final decision has yet to be rendered in that case. Pending judicial overturning of the law, CFE hired its advocates to work with volunteer petition circulators and explain the initiative to potential signers. But late in July, a pro-regulation firm, Northwest Transport of Denver, had its lawyer file a complaint with the Secretary of State, claiming that the advocates' functioning was a violation of the law, and seeking invalidation of the gathered signatures. On the 3rd of August, the Secretary of State's office officially agreed, and asked for the intervention of the State Attorney General to prosecute CFE.

It's a classic case of powerful special interests wielding state power to advance their own interests and the state's. Earlier in July, another group benefiting from transportation regulation, the Teamster's

Union, put sufficient pressure on King Soopers stores to get them to withdraw their active support from the petition drive. Neither Northwest nor the Teamsters were really concerned about the propriety of their actions; they merely wanted to stave off the prospect of increased competition in the transportation business, and the existing laws and regulations gave them the means to do it.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that when defending its ban on paying petition circulators in federal court, the State argued that it was not an infringement of First Amendment rights because it was a very narrow ban, which did not prohibit CFE from paying for other forms of publicity – such as the advocates. But on its own turf, dealing with a complaint from a politically powerful firm seeking to invoke the law, the same State decided that the ban on pay was very broad indeed, and covered the advocates, even if the actual petition circulators were volunteers.

The ruling had just the effect that opponents of deregulation had hoped for – enough petition circulators, scared of possible prosecution, withdrew to end the petition drive just short of success.

Several other initiated constitutional amendment proposals will be on the Colorado ballot this fall. One might reasonably ask – Why was *this* initiative beset with so many problems? To begin with, CFE originally hired the advocates to bolster the number of signatures being collected because only a few volunteers were gathering a substantial amount of signatures. Why was this?

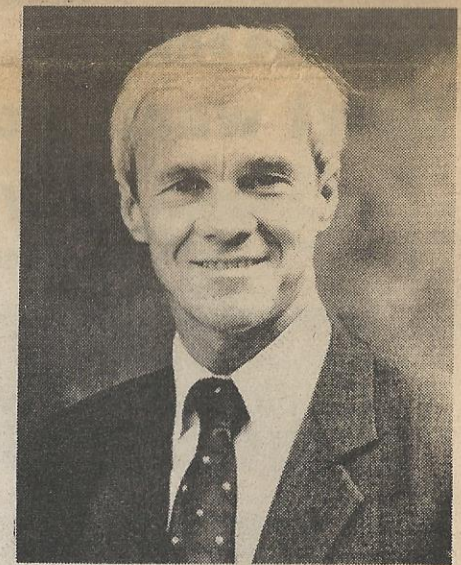
For one thing, the transportation deregulation proposal was not as sensational or emotionally stirring as others. No one gets whipped up into a religious fervor – pro or con – by this, as they tend to by proposals of casino gambling. De-

regulation has intellectual appeal, but little sex appeal.

Proposals to conjoin voter registration with the issuance of driver's licenses have some appeal and relevance to most voters, for example. This is why the "motor voter" proposal could turn out petitioners all over the state and file 68,000 signatures well ahead of the deadline, while CFE found itself facing a possible shortfall and began hiring the advocates.

But a more fundamental reason is this: of all the ballot initiative proposals to surface this year, the transportation deregulation one was the only one which in any way seriously threatened the scope of the government's power. If casino gambling is allowed in Pueblo County, even though it will be "legalized gambling," the State's power will not be reduced at all. In fact, it will be expanded into a new area, not to mention the resulting additional State revenues. And neither the State's control over elections nor its control over the roads is in any way threatened by having people get

Cont. on pg. 7



David Bergland, 1984 Libertarian Presidential Candidate, will speak at a CLP cocktail party Oct. 9.

Turn in a friend

As the election approaches, the talk turns to politics. If you have a friend who seems interested in Libertarianism, be sure to call the office with his name and address for our mailing list.

Colorado Libertarian Party

2186 S. Holly
Denver, CO 80222

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Editorials and Comments

Revolution should be fun

"I'm sick to death of politics. What good is all this doing anyway?"

"I have a personal life too, you know."

"Life is too short to waste time pushing a rope."

The above statements are coming from Libertarians who are saying, "I'm tired. I'm burned out." The term burn-out has become an overused cliché, but like most clichés, it merely trivializes the truth. And it is the truth that many Libertarian activists have become burned out and are looking for ways to "liberate themselves first."

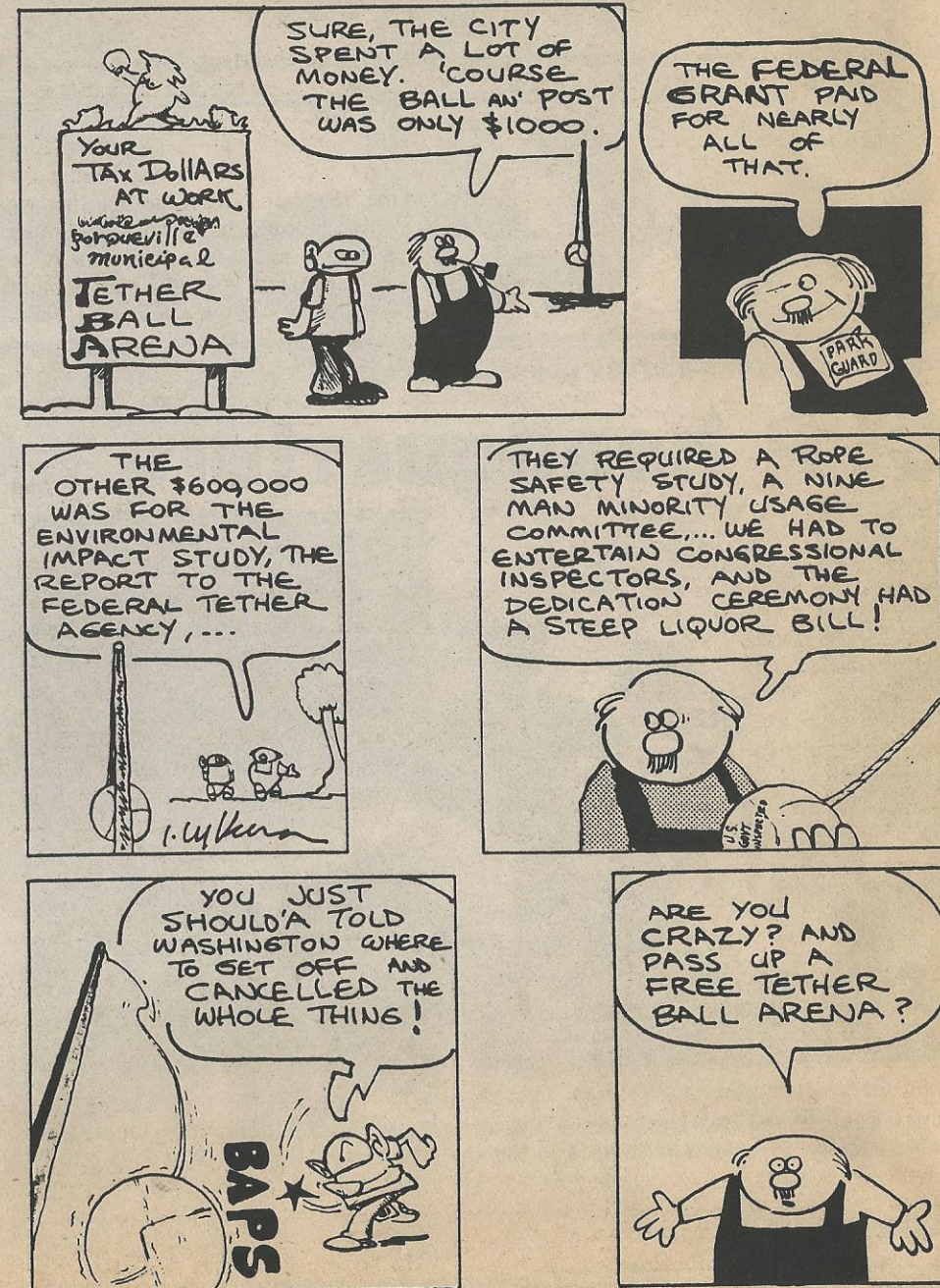
As I've observed the Colorado Libertarian Party over the last few years, it seems that there has always been a core group of dedicated people who not only instigate political and fundraising activities, but who also end up doing most of the organizing and working these functions. It appears that when one group has become burned out, another group replaced them. The people in the core group changed, but the size of the group always remained about the same. This worked fine for awhile, but as the party has grown so has the amount of special projects, candidates, petitions to gather, and of course the amount of work for the same handful of people who are currently involved. Is it any wonder these activists are talking about burnout?

The constant shortage of money is making the situation even more complicated. Moving the office to a less expensive location and cutting *Colorado Liberty* back to four pages on most issues is part of the solution. The other part is fundraising. I have heard many people say that instead of relying so heavily on donations, we should raise money in a more businesslike manner by earning it in the marketplace and paying the people who organize and work these ventures. Sounds pretty Libertarian to me. But again, the problem is finding people with the ideas and desire to commit their time and expertise to fundraising projects. As a result of this shortage of manpower to work at such things as car washes, food booths, selling lottery tickets, etc., many of these opportunities have gone by the wayside. There is only so much a relative handful of people can do.

What can you do? Whether it's an idea, a fundraising project, working on *Colorado Liberty*, answering the phone and handling other office duties, or working on campaigns, please call the Libertarian headquarters-- 753-6789-- or *Colorado Liberty*-- 688-2592.

Revolution should be fun, definitely, but a few burned-out activists just won't be able to see it that way for very much longer. By all means "liberate yourself first," but along with doing that, please consider lending a helping hand to a cause that will surely hasten that goal.

*"Liberty will not descend to a people;
a people must raise themselves to liberty."* -Franklin



From the chair

Don't waste your vote - vote Libertarian!

by DWIGHT FILLEY

Colorado Libertarian Party Chair, and Candidate for U.S. Congress, Denver

You hear it a lot, the notion that "I would have voted for the Libertarian, but I didn't want to waste my vote."

What does that mean, waste a vote? It's time to re-examine why we vote in the first place.

We vote, of course, to try to get the best person to represent us, i.e. the person who most closely agrees with our political views. Now if the Libertarian candidate is the one who most closely agrees with our views, he or she has to be our only choice.

That seems simple enough, but let's examine some of the reasons given for "not wasting a vote."

Probably the most common one is the "close race" problem. Let's say you like the Libertarian the best, the Democrat second best, and the Republican least. In a close race, your vote for the Democrat might be the one to get him elected, so in this case you would have a profound effect upon the outcome.

But you *still* don't get your first choice, and besides, it is very rare, even in small races, for the outcome to be decided by a single vote.

So it boils down to a mild form of vanity to think you might be the one to swing a race. The odds are enormously against it. And for the extremely doubtful chance of "changing history," you have given away your chance to *really* say what you feel.

Another reason given for "not throwing away a vote" is that you, the voter, feel there isn't much chance for the Libertarian to win. This makes even less sense, because if you are trying to vote for a winner, you certainly are not voting for someone who most closely agrees with your political views. If Attila the Hun looked like he might win some election, would you consider voting for him?

A vote for either of the older parties tells the system you think the status quo is just fine.

A vote for a Libertarian tells the system of your discontent.

**Don't forget
to vote Libertarian
on Nov. 6**

Coalesce - that's what it's all about

by ED HOSKINS

A statewide initiative is too big a job for just Libertarians, but I'm glad I was involved with the transportation initiative. There was a lot of hard work and frustration, but I enjoyed working with Paul Grant, Lori Massie, Ralph Harrison, Hazel Barrett, and all the others who poured themselves into the effort. I especially wish to honor Paul and Lori, who spent so much of their time, money, and themselves in the effort.

Transportation deregulation was an idea whose time had clearly come. State-fostered monopolies in the transportation industry have angered a great many people. Continually during petitioning, we encountered individuals who obvi-

ously knew something about PUC activities in the industry and were incredibly eager to sign. On the other hand, those few individuals who seemed to have some knowledge of the industry and who were opposed to the initiative were openly self-serving in attitude. In my opinion, given a decent level of funding, the initiative would have succeeded in November.

The problem from the very beginning, however, was the lack of an effective coalition. We probably needed somebody with Lori Massie's skills and energy on board nine months before she arrived. Starting at that much earlier time, we could have involved many more interested participants from the affected industries.



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times a year by the Colorado Libertarian Party. The deadline for material and advertising is the 20th of the month preceding publication. We welcome typewritten articles, letters to the editor, photos and artwork, and will print the best of what we receive. Hint: write concisely.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are those of the author, not necessarily of the Colorado Libertarian Party. Likewise, advertising does not imply endorsement. Advertising rates available upon request.

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Letters

Opinion not analysis

To the Editor:

It was interesting to read Craig Green's views on the front page of the July-August issue, but I don't understand how mere expression of opinion qualifies to be called "analysis."

For example, Mr. Green apparently accepts the proposition that "a democracy is the least offensive kind of (traditional) government." This demonstrates remarkable ignorance of the history of political thought, in which the evils of democracy were well-known centuries ago. It was as much to avoid the tyranny of the majority, as the tyranny of autocracy, that our Founding Fathers constituted a representative republic,

in which the decisions of the state were delegated to *representatives* chosen from the people, and whose power was strictly limited by *Constitutional law*. A representative republic is categorically different from a democracy, which itself is nothing more than the political embodiment of "might makes right." I am appalled that a libertarian running for public office could place themselves in favor of "democracy" as a worthy political principle.

Attempting to equate democracy with the free market, and then extending the metaphor to national defense, is a confused *non sequitur*. The free market is not an embodiment of decision-making on national policy, it is only how a society manages to perform the functions of economic survival in the absence of coercion. National defense is outside the conventional realm of economics because there is no sensible way in which competitive forms can be evaluated *in practice* (unless you are willing to experience a few invasions, to see how well your society fares). The reason that national

pressed wholeheartedly is far more effective than a good plan of battle executed indecisively.

I am not suggesting that we must turn our fate over to the Generals and hope for the best, but I *am* suggesting that we be realistic enough to see that our armed forces are filled by *volunteers*, many of which have seen or suffered combat and who have no desire to see such horrors inflicted on their countrymen (let alone to themselves). Within the constraints of policy set by the President and the Congress, the armed forces are attempting sincerely to discharge their mission of protecting this nation. And while it is true that American foreign policy has tended toward irrational involvement in international affairs, this does not disqualify the composition of our armed forces from being an effective deterrent against aggression. For Mr. Green to assert that these armed forces "in no way resembles" an adequate national defense, is to substitute ignorant prejudice for a fair and informed assessment of the facts.

Mr. Green would have served the purpose of his article better by attempting to address what "an adequate defense" would resemble, rather than take refuge in vague complaints about the status quo.

Yours truly,
Michael J. Dunn
Editor, *American Defense*

Thanks to all

Editor:

Mucho, mucho thanks to all the people who worked their buns off to make

Libertarian Calendar

1st Tuesday of every month, the Libertarian Forum meets in the Brand Building, 203 S. Galena St., Aspen. Call 925-8292 for more information.

3rd Tuesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 pm, at 1913 Broadway, Boulder. Call Jerry van Sickle for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

2nd Wednesday every month, CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 pm, 1456 Fillmore, Denver. Relaxed, informal, cash bar.

4th Thursday of every month, Park County Libertarians meet. Call Phil Prosser for details at 838-7693.

SEPTEMBER

8th Office Move to 2186 S. Holly, 207B, beginning at 9:00 am.

12th Cocktail Party at 1456 Fillmore, Denver, 7:30 pm

19th Board of Directors meeting at 2186 S. Holly, 207B.

OCTOBER

3rd Open House at new office, 2186 So. Holly second floor, 5:30 pm-?? Press Invited.

9th Cocktail Party and Reception for David Bergland, 1456 Fillmore, 7:30 pm (replaces normal October cocktail party).

17th Board of Directors meeting, office, 7:30 pm.

Deadline for copy or advertising for The Colorado Liberty: October 20th

NOVEMBER

6th VOTE LIBERTARIAN!!! Election night party at 1456 Fillmore, 7:30 pm.

14th Cocktail party at 1456 Fillmore

Space defense yes

Dear Dwight,

I just received my copy of *Colorado Liberty* and wanted to compliment you on a well-written editorial on space-based defenses. As a matter of information that you might not have known, the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction was essentially the creation of civilian bureaucrats (McNamara); all along, the military has preferred to target military targets rather than population centers. And it is worth noting that the man who got the ball rolling with the idea for strategic defense from space is an ex-Army general. I have always felt more comfortable about the Pentagon than I have felt about Congress, because no Congressman is even in danger of risking his life to defend this country.

to help further *any* course of action which might free me from driver and car licensing and compulsory insurance requirements, and I would *love* to be instrumental in operating some sort of school to help others learn how to escape these state interventions, too.

My only serious reservations are: 1) how much of Mr. Gordon's arguments involve things peculiar to Idaho law or Idaho courts, which might not work in Colorado, and 2) since you say that he was repeatedly arrested before establishing the legitimacy of his claims, how much police manhandling would an individual have to resign himself to enduring to accomplish the same thing here?

I wholeheartedly agree (and always have) with your basic idea about not contracting with the State; I'm ecstatic to learn that others have pursued the same idea, apparently with some posi-

a few invasions, to see how well your society fares). The reason that national defense is such an important issue is because there is little or no margin for error; a mistake on this subject can result in the catastrophic demolition of the entire society. There would be no free people left to learn from the lesson. That is why the formulation of defense policy, though informed by public sentiment, should nevertheless be the responsibility of experts trained in the subject. A proliferation of defense policies is a formula for defeat, for it is a historical truism that a poor plan of battle

Mucho, mucho thanks to all the people who worked their buns off to make BAILEY DAY a financial success for the Libertarian Party.

Thanks go to Phil and Diane Prosser, Jackie Erickson, Victoria Mason, Steve Reilly, Bruce Bachman, Jo Brezzel, Hazel Barrett, Carolyn Phelps, Bob Hurt and Jim Glennie for cutting, dicing, cooking, selling, making change, pouring drinks and smiling all day long!

The day was beautiful and so were you. We made over \$300 in one day. And, it was FUN!

Betty Beverly

cause no Congressman is even in danger of risking his life to defend this country. Persevere!

Best wishes,

Mike (Michael J. Dunn)

Applause for Mohr

Dear Chris Mohr:

I'm writing about your very encouraging article in the July/August issue of *Colorado Liberty*. I'm especially interested in what you had to say about George Gordon in Idaho. I am willing

to learn that others have pursued the same idea, apparently with some positive results....

For Liberty,
Pat

Research underway

Dear Pat,

While many of Mr. Gordon's arguments are peculiar to Idaho law, the Constitution is equally binding upon Colorado, as are all U.S. Supreme Court decisions, which are the foundations of his legal arguments. My friends and I are doing considerable legal research now to understand how our Colorado statutes and rules of Court procedure will change some of the details of our approach. We hope to have a school operating in January if all goes well, and will surely keep you posted.

As to your second reservation, Mr. Gordon has indeed been beaten unconscious by the police on several occasions, and I think he allows this to happen so he can press forward with major lawsuits. We are also researching ways to make these common-law principles available to people who value their natural teeth, and have found that violent confrontations are not generally necessary.

Thanks for your interest!—Rev. Mohr.

Quotations

"The ultimate result of shielding man from the effects of his folly is to fill the world with fools." —Herbert Spencer, 1844.

"If you would not confront your neighbor and demand his money at the point of a gun to solve every new problem that may appear in your life, you should not allow the government to do it for you." —Bill Simon, "A Time for Truth"

Tips on writing letters to the editor

1. State the argument you're rebutting, or responding to, as briefly as possible, in the letter's introduction. Don't be a lengthy rehash; it's a waste of valuable space and boring to boot.

2. Stick to a single subject. Deal with one issue per letter.

3. Don't be shrill or abusive. Editors tend to discard letters containing personal attacks. Even though you're dying to call Jesse Jackson a preachy parasite, stifle the urge.

4. Your letter should be logically organized. First a brief recitation of the argument you're opposing, followed by a statement of your own position. Then present your evidence. Close with a short restatement of your position or a pithy comment, ("Jimmy Breslin says possession of firearms should be limited to law enforcement officials. I say when only the police have guns, the police state is just around the corner").

5. Use facts, figures and expert testimony whenever possible. This raises your letters above the "sez you, sez me" category. For instance: "Anthony Lewis calls for taxing the rich as a way to balance the budget. Is he aware of the fact that if we confiscated the entire income of the top wage earners in

this country (those with marginal tax rates above 50%), this would run the federal government for exactly 8 days?"

Readers respect the opinions of people with special knowledge or expertise. Use expert testimony to bolster your case ("George Will claims we need to draft to defend America. But General Edward C. Meyer, Army Chief of Staff, recently stated . . .").

6. Proofread your letter carefully for errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Newspapers will usually edit to correct these mistakes, but your piece is more likely to be published if it's "clean" to begin with. Read your letter to a friend, for objective input.

A letter shouldn't be mailed the same day it's written. Write, proofread and edit the piece. Then put it aside until the next day. Rereading your letter in a fresh light often helps you to spot errors in reasoning, stilted language and the like.

7. Try to view the letter from a reader's perspective. Will the arguments make sense to someone without a special background on this issue? Did you use technical terms not familiar to the average reader? Do your arguments "make sense" to those not

already committed?

8. Should your letter be typed? Definitely! Use a typewriter which leaves a clean, sharp impression. Double or triple-space the letter on white, 8½ x 11 inch paper.

9. Letters should be signed and include your address and phone number. Most newspapers won't publish anonymous letters. Also editors like to check a letter's authenticity, prior to publication. So don't be surprised if someone from the publication contacts you to verify that you are the author of the communication.

10. Direct your missives to "Letters To The Editor," at the paper. Although it's doubtful a paper will publish one of your letters each week (unless they're desperate for copy), one a month certainly isn't too much.

By Don Feder

Reprinted from: *On Principle* Princeton Professional Park #B-7, 601 Ewing Street, Princeton, NJ 08540.

NATO to RTD petition - the

by RON BAIN

Recent Libertarian victories in California have sparked renewed enthusiasm among the Colorado Libertarian Party's candidates for a variety of state and local races in Colorado's November general election.

Since July, three new candidates have qualified to join the CLP's four other ballot-qualified candidates on Colorado's November ballot roster.

The virtual doubling of the CLP's election roster closely followed the election of Libertarian Erik Henrikson to the Placer County Board of Supervisors in California, as well as the Libertarian-aided defeat of two tax-hike proposals in two other California counties, Orange and Marin.

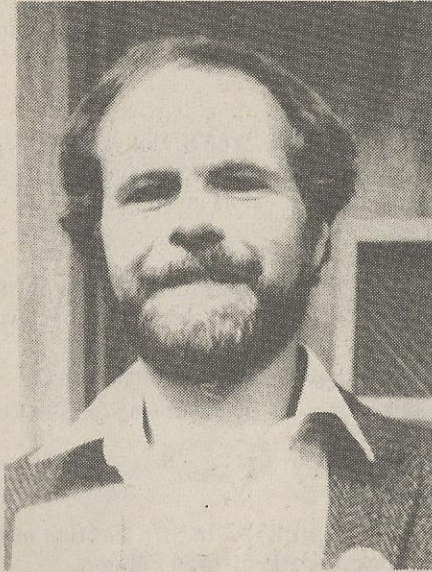
Newcoming candidates for the CLP include Bob Jahelka, of Colorado Springs, who is seeking election to Colorado's Third Congressional District; James Randall "Randy" Fitzgerald, 30, of Fort Collins, who is running for the Fourth Congressional District seat held by Democrat Hank Brown; and Geoffrey Lloyd, 29, of Denver, who is running for the Regional Transportation District's Board of Directors in RTD District A.

In addition to Jahelka, Fitzgerald and Lloyd, four other Libertarian candidates had already established themselves as ballot-qualified for the November election. They include Dwight Filley, 38, of Denver, who is challenging incumbent Democrat Pat Schroeder for the First Congressional District seat; Jerry Van Sickle, 53, of Boulder, who is opposing incumbent Democrat Tim Wirth for the Second Congressional District seat; Craig Green, 38, of Littleton, who is running against incumbent Republican Bill Armstrong for the U.S. Senate; and Jim Phelps, 60, of Evergreen, who is seeking the District 53 seat in the Colorado Legislature.

Filley, a self-employed investor carpenter who buys, refurbishes and sells old houses, was elected Chairman of the Colorado Libertarian Party during the party convention held in May.

Filley considers getting the United

States out of N.A.T.O. and stopping the subsidization of special interest groups and corporations within this country to be key issues in this campaign, he said in a Liberty interview.



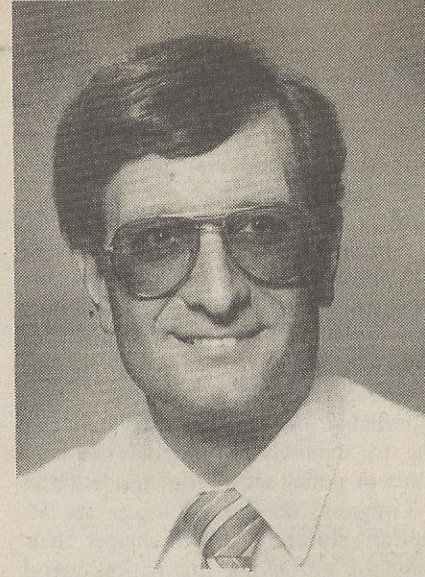
Dwight Filley

This campaign is a first as a Libertarian candidate for Filley, a former Democrat who has managed a couple of non-Libertarian campaigns in the past.

Issues should be kept simple, according to Filley, who has a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from the University of Colorado, to avoid unnecessarily confusing voters.

Green, a self-employed water resources engineer, is a veteran of the 1982 Libertarian Congressional campaign, and was CLP Finance Director and a delegate to the national Libertarian convention in 1981.

Green favors revision of the Federal Reserve System toward a sound money policy and also opposes Republican Senator Armstrong's costly military spending policies, he said in a recent interview.



Craig Green

Green also said he believed Armstrong's fiscal policies were wrongly perceived as favoring a free market, a perception contradicted by Armstrong's support of subsidies to the shale oil industry and of water projects subsidizing local farmers.

"People who think conservatives and Libertarians think alike on economics are entirely wrong," Green said.

Green's education includes a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of New Mexico as well as a master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Denver.

Phelps, a licensed real estate broker and a non-practicing attorney, ran for Colorado Secretary of State as a Libertarian in 1982 and petitioned to run

for the U.S. Senate as a Libertarian in 1980 but was prevented from appearing on the ballot due to a campaign law technicality.

In 1984, Phelps said, his campaign will concentrate on the excessive growth of government and the passage of too many laws and regulations as prime issues.

"The growth of government is too great and regulations need to be repealed, instead of added to," he said.

Phelps also said he was interested in a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution which would protect individual citizens against the use of force by government or other individuals. Phelps said, however, he would have to research the "Individual Rights Amendment" further before giving it a full endorsement.



Jim Phelps

Ellipsoid headlights and AM stereo Industrial policies stymy innovation

by BRECK SWORDS

bile headlight industry provide us with
what amounts to a controlled laboratory





JUMP ON THE BANDWAGON WE NEED VOLUNTEERS!

The CLP is on the move, but we need your help! Whether you can volunteer a little time or want to become totally involved, any participation is welcome. Call the CLP office at 573-5229 or Penn Pfiffner, Campaigns Director at 427-4357, and help make 1984 a banner year for the Libertarian Party.

CANDIDATES... Wouldn't it be great if people were given the opportunity to vote a straight Libertarian ticket this year? If you can't afford the time and money to run a full time campaign, consider becoming a lineholder. With very little work you can make a significant impact. Hours: up to 12.

There are 160 positions up for election this year, including 8 positions for the RTD Board, 22 positions for District Attorney, 2 County Commissioner seats for each of 63 counties, 3 Regents for the University of Colorado, and 2 positions on the Board of Education.

CAMPAIGNS...

FUND RAISING GROUP of 3 people - up to 40 hours each

PRECINCT CAPTAINS to distribute leaflets & Colorado Liberty at local shopping centers, grocery stores, barber shops, etc. Coordinate petitioners in your area - up to 20 hours.

CAMPUS COORDINATORS to help establish student Libertarian groups on campuses across the state - 60 to 80 hours.

AFFILIATE CHAIRS, one for each county. Help solicit petitioners, lineholders & Precinct Captains, and distribute Colorado Liberty - up to 40 hours.

FAIRS COORDINATOR - up to 40 hours.

MINORITY COMMUNITY COORDINATOR - up to 20 hours.

If you can't afford any time, we need an average of \$38.89 from each reader to reach our financial goal.

by BRECK SWORDS

One of the trendy causes of today's politicians is "Industrial Policy." At first glance, it looks like a great idea: a panel of experts imposing order on the chaos of the free market, thus ensuring progress and prosperity for all.

The problem is, *no one* is that much of an expert. Progress depends upon innovation, and innovation is not something that can be planned for by a small group of experts. Not even the greatest scientific and economic minds of the country, in the highly unlikely event that they would cease their own creative work to serve on a government panel, could tell which ideas would be worth supporting and which should be given the axe. Only freedom of thought and action, for the inventor, the manufacturer, the investor, and the consumer, can ensure continued progress for all of us.

Recently, two excellent examples of this principle came to my attention, and I'd like to share them with you.

In 1982, the FCC approved stereo AM radio for broadcast in the United States. However, in an unusual move for this regulatory agency, the FCC declined to dictate which of the four incompatible broadcast methods should be used. A local newspaper columnist decried the fact that the Reagan-appointed "Laissez-Faire zealots" in the FCC were going to let the market decide which stereo system would become the industry standard. The regulation-zealots predicted chaos.

As usual, they were wrong. Sony and Sansui have already developed radios capable of receiving *all four* types of broadcast systems, and other manufacturers are not far behind. Now, a station owner doesn't have to worry about losing part of his audience if he installs the "wrong" system; he can concentrate on more important things, such as which system will provide his listeners with the best quality sound.

Recent developments in the automo-

bile headlight industry provide us with what amounts to a controlled laboratory experiment in the effects of freedom of choice versus choice imposed from above.

Until the late 1940's, most headlights consisted of a separate bulb, lens and reflector. This assemble allowed moisture to penetrate, causing the reflector material than used to peel and flake off. When the sealed-beam headlight was invented, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) decided that this new invention represented the ultimate in headlight technology, and decreed that all automobiles in the United States must be equipped with the particular type of sealed-beam headlight approved by the DOT. The result was that no improvements were made in U.S. headlights for over 30 years.

Meanwhile, in Europe, no such regulation was put into effect. Free to try new ideas, manufacturers first solved the relector-deterioration problem, then went on to design safer, more efficient headlights. American headlights project a relatively dim, yellowish beam, because they are still restricted to the 1940's lens design imposed by the DOT. European headlights project an extremely bright, white beam, allowing the driver to see objects in the road twice as quickly as U.S. headlights. This is possible because the lens design of European lights "cuts off" the beam at the center-line of the road, thus not interfering with the vision of oncoming drivers.

Recently, the Europeans have been experimenting with the shape of the reflector. The new ellipsoid reflector developed by Cibie and others has allowed them to design a headlight that can be hidden behind a business card! This will allow cars to be much more streamlined, thus making them more fuel-efficient. Clearly, the 1940's sealed-beam is *not* the ultimate in headlight technology!

The lesson to be learned from these two examples is obvious to me: the best "Industrial Policy" that government can adopt is to just *get out of the way!*

candidates discuss '84 issues

Following is the text of the proposed "Individual Rights Amendment":

Article 1: No person, group of persons, or government may initiate force, threat of force, or fraud against any individual's self or property.

Article 2: Force may be morally and legally used only in defense against those who violate Article 1.

Article 3: No exceptions shall ever exist to Articles 1 and 2.

Phelps said that he agreed with the basic tenets of the proposed amendment, but that the wording of Article 2 caused him some hesitation.

Phelps received his law degree from the University of Denver and was admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1951, but has been on inactive status in recent years, he said.

Van Sickle, a self-employed architect and builder, has run twice before for public office: in a non-partisan race for a seat on the RTD Board of Directors in 1982, and as a declared Libertarian for a seat on the Boulder City Council in 1983. Van Sickle has also served on various boards and committees within the CLP's internal organization.

Van Sickle said he believed it was important to diminish the influence of the legislative process in American government, and increase reliance on the judicial process.

"Politics has led us away from the 'Rule-of-Law,' into the ever increasing 'Rule-of-Men': politicians, bureaucrats, regulators, and special interests," he said.

Van Sickle, who attended Harvard's Graduate School of Architecture and earlier earned a political science degree from Haverford College in Philadelphia, and his wife, Marty, are 24-year residents of Boulder and have a son and a daughter.

Fitzgerald, a pharmaceutical sales representative and a graduate of Colorado State University, has tossed his hat into the political ring for the first time.



Randy Fitzgerald

Taxes — "we know they're too high" — motivated him most to seek public office as a Libertarian, Fitzgerald said.

Fitzgerald was active in the 1980 Clark for President campaign as a petitioner, and more recently participated in the unsuccessful ballot drive by Coloradans for Free Enterprise to deregulate transportation in Colorado.

The RTD bus system should be abolished, he said, and should be replaced by a leaner, trimmer, privately-owned bus company.

Fitzgerald also said he objected to Fourth District incumbent Hank Brown's support for a subsidized synthetic fuels corporation, which included a proposal to inject \$7 billion in government funds into the energy corporation.

Jahelka, a retired computer school owner who moved to Colorado 10 years ago from New Jersey, is also running for public office for the first time.



Bob Jahelka

A former worker for the 1982 Grant for Governor campaign, Jahelka has been a Libertarian for four years. He has also held "Principles of Liberty" courses in his home during the last two years.

Jahelka is married and has three sons, all of whom are attending college.

Jahelka's campaign will focus on inflation as an issue, examining in detail the government-caused phenomena and its Libertarian solution. Despite media assessments of inflation as "under control," Jahelka said he viewed "the inflation problem as a cancer under temporary remission and therapy shouldn't wait for a

flair-up."

Jahelka said he also planned to offer some anti-inflation self-protection tips in his brochures and speeches during the campaign. Libertarians might get more votes next time if self-protection tips this time pay off for voters, he said.

Lloyd will be facing incumbent Jack McCroskey in the race for the District A seat of the RTD Board. Lloyd, a quality control inspector for the Gates Energy Corporation, said he saw the \$149 million RTD budget — only \$20 million of which is raised through non-tax sources — as "outrageous".

A six-tenths of one percent RTD tax is included in the sales tax in the six counties served by RTD, and although 1.7 million people live in those counties, only five to ten percent of them ride RTD buses.

"People like their cars better," Lloyd said.

A first-time Libertarian candidate, Lloyd is also serving as treasurer for the Filley for Congress campaign this fall.

According to Campaigns Director Penn Pfiffner, the local Libertarian party is in a transitional phase, during which new members and new candidates are coming to the fore while old-line activists and supporters, on some of whom the party has relied for more than a decade, are relaxing the pace of their activity.

"We have to look toward a new generation of workers," Pfiffner said in a recent interview.

Now that the CLP has successfully placed Libertarian presidential candidate David Bergland's name on Colorado's November ballot, Pfiffner said he would concentrate most of his efforts until the election on volunteer worker recruitment and on fundraising.

"We really need every member to do something, even if it's just leafletting in his neighborhood," Pfiffner said. "The campaign needs about \$9,000 right now — that's about \$40 from every Liberty subscriber."

Pfiffner said he had already begun thinking about the 1986 and 1988 campaigns, and said he wants to remain campaigns director through those campaigns for sake of continuity and consistency.



Jerry Van Sickle

Give yourself a year-long Christmas

REAL LIBERTARIANS REGISTER AS LIBERTARIANS

By courtesy of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the American Civil Liberties Union, you may now register as a Libertarian in Colorado.

To do so, visit your county election officials or some supermarkets before October 4, 1984. It's simple, with no hassles. Make your November vote count even more than before.

Register today!

Give yourself a year-long Christmas gift: become a CLP member

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I would like to: ☐ join ☐ renew my membership in the Libertarian Party as indicated:

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Includes subscription to *Colorado Liberty* and the Libertarian Party NEWS

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STATE _____ ZIP _____
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Assert common law in defense

by REV. CHRISTOPHER MOHR

In the last issue of *Colorado Liberty*, I wrote an article about the common law, that ancient libertarian law that says you can't force a person into the jurisdiction of the government unless you allege that they have deprived you of life, liberty or property. I got a lot of response from libertarians who wanted to know how they could assert these rights and get the government off their backs.

Unfortunately, the common law is not recognized in certain areas of trade and business. Our government has taken over certain business-oriented activities, and there is no legal way to avoid governmental interference if you are part of a regulated industry. But there are ways to earn a living which are protected from regulation or taxation. As a minister my activities cannot be controlled by the government because I enjoy First-Amendment rights. Contract laborers can also learn how to regard their labor as a property right which cannot be taxed or regulated, since rights cannot be taxed (that is why the "poll tax" was removed,

since it was a tax on the right to vote). Adult educators, counselors and consultants can also avoid regulation and taxation when they learn how to assert their rights to freedom of speech. But if you want to be a titled professional—doctor, lawyer, professor—you must pay for the privilege of your caste by submitting yourself to whatever conditions the government sees fit to impose upon you.

This sorry state of affairs will only be changed through legislation, which is exactly what the Libertarian Party is trying to do. But through the judicial arm of the government, it is already possible to establish yourself as a common-law citizen in every area of your private life. As long as you deprive no one of life, liberty, or property, you can privately possess any drug or weapon, have sex with any willing partner any way you choose, build any kind of structure to live in you choose, and drive your car without a license.

These rights, along with others, have been recognized in the past by the higher courts, but have been granted

only to those who belligerently claim those rights. When that first black lady in Alabama sat in the front of the bus, she endured jailings, beatings, and a string of guilty verdicts from the lower courts before she made it to the Supreme Court. But if you are prepared to fight for your rights, and know how to fight intelligently, you can in time win back your freedom. In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the High Court stated, "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rulemaking or legislation which would abrogate them" A law which violates your rights is null and void from its inception, say the Courts.

But it is not easy to have those rights recognized. The Supreme Court has told us in several cases that rights are not granted to the passive resister. They are also not granted to any person who chooses to abide by an unjust law. They are not even granted to those who hire lawyers to speak on their behalf. "Rights," the Court says, are granted "to the belligerent claimant in person.... They are won through sustained combat."

When a cop stops you on the road, or a building inspector wants to check out your wiring at your own home, it is not easy to stand your ground and say, "I demand all of my rights at the common law, and waive none of my rights at any time. Where's your probable cause for arrest? Whose life, liberty or property have I damaged?" In most cases, they will think you are insane and arrest you. And when you stake out your nine square feet on the courtroom floor and challenge the judge's jurisdiction, demand all of your rights, and identify yourself to the Court as the belligerent claimant in person, the judge will find you guilty and haul you away. But you must lodge these insane-sounding objections in a timely manner so you can appeal these issues to the higher courts, where you have a better chance of having these rights recognized. "Failure to object timely is fatal," says the Supreme Court, so object, object, object.

There's a lot more to becoming a common law citizen than what I've mentioned

Cont. on pg. 7

Libertarians are different - principled

by CRAIG GREEN

Many people perceive Libertarians as conservative on economic issues, and liberal on social and personal freedom issues. However, there is a danger in this oversimplification, because republicans don't really stand for the free market, and democrats don't really stand for individual rights.

Republicans always preach a good game of free enterprise. However, what they usually seem to practice is protectionism and subsidies to existing businesses.

free market, but has been eager to bail out bankers that have made bad loans to communist and third world countries.

Republican legislators, congressmen and other elected officials seem to be much more interested in getting government welfare for their favorite businessmen and women than in defending the principles of free and open competition in the marketplace. In some ways, even on economic issues, republicans are more socialistic than their liberal counterparts.

Democrats, on the other hand, don't

advocate make the poor worse off, not better. Social Security sounded like a great idea during the depression, but it is now hopelessly bankrupt, dependent upon unrealistic projections of unpredictable parameters so that politicians can promise that the system will be preserved.

The minimum wage law, while pretending to bring higher wages to those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder, in fact prices them out of the market altogether. Employers can hardly be blamed for hiring articulate, well-educated teenagers from the suburbs for

their supposed beneficiaries through ever-increasing taxes and government spending.

Libertarians don't have a monopoly on the truth; neither does anyone else. But libertarians are the only people in the political process who will not force their ideas on you by passing laws restricting your freedom. The same cannot be said for any other political party I am aware of, even though all falsely claim to promote free enterprise and individual rights. Above all, libertarians believe in the principle of individualism, which is the

Republicans always preach a good game of free enterprise. However, what they usually seem to practice is protectionism and subsidies to existing businesses. Ronald Reagan preached about tax cuts, and yet he and Senator Bob Dole from Kansas snookered the American people with one of the largest peacetime tax increases in history. He preached the

economic issues, republicans are more socialistic than their liberal counterparts.

Democrats, on the other hand, don't even pretend to be defenders of the free market. But they do claim to be champions of the poor and the downtrodden. The unfortunate reality is that most collectivistic programs that democrats

in fact prices them out of the market altogether. Employers can hardly be blamed for hiring articulate, well-educated teenagers from the suburbs for \$3.50 per hour when it is illegal for them to hire ghetto kids for \$2.50.

The "compassion" that democrats so often rely on in their rhetoric is strangely absent when it comes to the rape of

aware of, even though all falsely claim to promote free enterprise and individual rights. Above all, libertarians believe in the principles upon which this country was founded: individual freedom and its unavoidable consequence, personal responsibility; and government that is limited to protecting the rights of its citizens, not violating them.

Elderly housing can be privately funded

by BRUCE RIGGS

Resource individual wanted to direct the State of -----'s Commission on Residential Options for the Low Income Elderly. Applicants must possess an MSW with experience in writing Federal grant applications. Eight to ten years experience in managing a geriatric facility including budgeting and dietary control a requirement.

These ads appear in metropolitan papers every Sunday as the State goes looking for one of their own to help them address the problem of low-income housing for the elderly. Impassioned editorials accompany the ads, pleading for some subsidy to purchase dignity for the discarded victims of the capitalist order... ad nauseum.

The media characterizes them as victims of the market economy, and that requires a "just" redistribution of wealth to ensure that they are cared for. The elderly are indeed victims, but of an in-

sidious inflation that erodes the purchase power of a pension plan and savings intended to see them through retirement. In a good year they lose only 4% to currency dilution, but, through the late seventies and early eighties, they lost 7% to 12% per year. The Federal fiscal team financed a war in Asia and a mountain of domestic programs with dollars borrowed against the gross national product built by the recently retired. Then the government replaced the borrowed cash with empty Federal Reserve Notes, generating inflation in the process. Now that the government has brought the elderly to dependence, it offers its subsidy and the cycle continues. More than ten years ago, 1390 Housing spied the trap and stepped in to interrupt the sequence.

1390 Housing is a group of concerned individuals spun off of Lakewood United Methodist Church. They incorporated and bought a modest home with a good number of bedrooms to operate as a group home. The idea was to form a family environment where each individual was responsible for maintaining his or her own room and community quarters. Bigger jobs, yard work and the evening meal are taken care of by outside contract and the residents split the cost. Currently, each resident pays

about \$260/month. That covers everything from the house payment to food and laundry. 1390 Housing has earned a handsome return through real estate appreciation as well.

The market economy responded to the needs of the elderly with no coercion, counteracting government-created distortion. All this without a single MSW or federal grant. I applaud the efforts of 1390 Housing. If you would like more information on its operations, call Jane Riggs at 623-2551 or (h) 238-2305.

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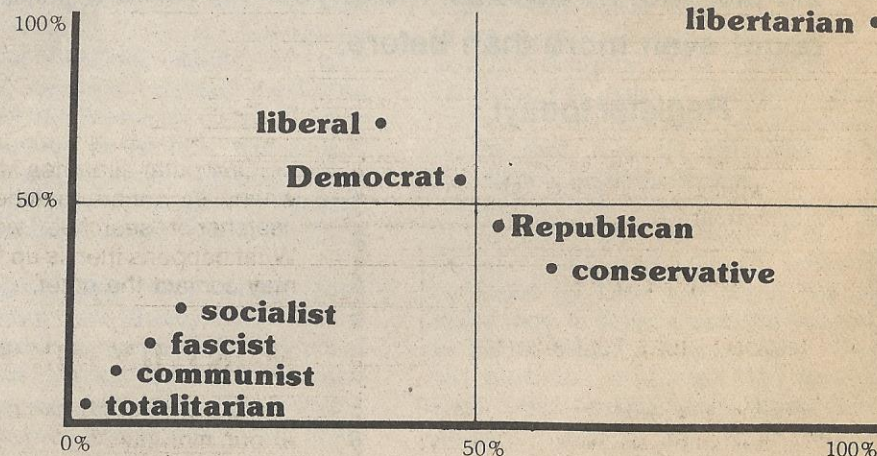
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Personal Liberty and Freedom



Financial Freedom

As Shown Above, Libertarians are Neither "Conservative" or "Liberal"

Politicians down in polls

by ROBERT JAHNELKA

"POLITICIANS SLIP" heads a recent Wall Street Journal news article describing results of a Roper poll that disclosed the extent of U.S. politicians' loss of public esteem. Roper found that the confidence in polls slipped 9% since early 1981, down to 65%. Roper also said that more Americans now see top politicians as self-seeking, not very competent, even ruthless. Fewer people view politicians as very intelligent, socially responsible, or of high moral calibre.

Upbeat and positive news for libertarians. The wising up of Americans is increasing, climbing at a rate somewhat lower than that of the Consumer Price Index, but climbing.

A second note has to do with the size of the number of disenchanted Americans. If you take 35% of some 100 million-plus citizens, you've got a whopping market for libertarian ideas. And, it's a growing market that a libertarian activist can help enlarge.

CFE petition

Cont. from pg. 1

permission to utilize both in the same place; it's just a matter of administrative and logistic details.

But transportation deregulation is vastly different. Taking the whole business of transportation away from the Public Utilities Commission *would* have effected a substantial reduction in the government's power. It would have meant a whole broad area of government activity simply coming to an end, not just a rearrangement of existing powers. This is why the forces of the *status quo* -- the regulated trucking companies, the labor unions, the State itself-- turned out in force to see to it that this proposal was never submitted to the voters of

Help your waitress, deny the IRS

How to Slash Taxes In the Next 5 Minutes

A Libertarian in Denver has been handing out these forms for months every time he goes out to a restaurant. The response from waitpeople has been incredible, and he's even made some new friends! Why not cut this form out, make copies, and make somebody's day? You'll be surprised to find out how many waitresses are under IRS investigation. It seems the tax folks have nothing to do but harass people who can't afford to fight them any more.

The purpose of this slip is to help defeat an *insane* new IRS procedure that threatens to impoverish the people who serve the food in our country's restaurants. With this slip you can **take away their power** to put the squeeze on the guys and gals who work so hard in the food industry. You can have the satisfaction of helping another productive American to **be free**. Isn't it high time that we who work and pay the bills of our *spendthrift* politicians begin to stick together? It's a step in the right direction.

Customer: Only **you** say whether the amount you give is a payment for service or a **gift**. If **you** say it's a gift, it becomes **tax-exempt** to the recipient. If **you don't** say one way or other, the IRS will **claim** it was a taxable payment. Does the IRS deserve to speak for **you**? Please fill out the other end of this slip and eliminate any doubt as to the purpose of the amount you leave for your waiter or waitress. This is completely lawful and there's no risk to you.

Waiter/Waitress: Offer this slip to your customers. If they are interested, tell them about the new procedures that require your management to report imaginary "tip" amounts to the IRS, and to withhold taxes from your tiny paycheck on the basis of the gross receipts of the restaurant. Save the filled-out slips. You will be able to use them to reduce the amounts IRS can tax you on. Gifts are **not taxable** and **need not be reported**.

Owner/Manager: Your business suffers when your people are crushed by stupid tax collections. Not to mention the horrendous bookkeeping connected with the "tip" withholding regulation. It's in your interest to help your people and your customers understand that with this slip **everyone's a winner**. Your costs are lower, your staff works harder because they get to keep what is rightfully theirs, and your customers get the benefit of dining in a more efficient competitive restaurant -- yours! Help get this slip printed up, and make sure the service staff have plenty of copies to **give to customers**. Keep some by the register.

Dear _____

Attached is a gift from me to you. It is **not** payment for any **service**. It is a gift. I appreciate and admire your qualities of dedication and willingness to support yourself -- qualities that are becoming very rare in this welfare society. You are to be commended.

Date _____

Amount of gift _____

Name _____

Address _____

2,000 SINGLES

WILL TAKE PART IN MATCHMATE'S BIG FALL MATCH-UP!

FOR AS LITTLE AS \$5, YOU CAN BE INCLUDED.

-- the regulated trucking companies, the labor unions, the State itself-- turned out in force to see to it that this proposal was never submitted to the voters of Colorado.

We should still be thankful to those who put substantial efforts into this attempt. among them Brian Erickson and Mark Schauer, both of whom gathered more than 2000 signatures; and to Paul Grant and Lori Massie of CFE. It was-- indeed, *is*-- a good issue, and with a little more volunteer help, it would have succeeded. Even now, it might not be lost. Although not likely, it's just possible that a court decision will give us a second chance to get the amendment on the ballot. You *can* fight City Hall; it's just that, since they can cheat, they tend to win a lot.

Common law

Cont. from pg. 6

here. As you can see, it's not easy. It would be nice if we could just sit back and have our rights recognized. Unfortunately, we must fight for them. I am convinced that a handful of people in every county could turn our country around by consistently and belligerently applying these principles. Just as the Libertarian Party has its own uphill struggle for legislative changes, so do us common-law folk have a long fight ahead of us in the judicial system. We must be willing to fight and fight hard for our freedoms.

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And it works! We don't claim to make perfect matches every time . . . but most people who use our service are very pleased with the results.

FIVE DOLLAR SIGN-UP

During September, you can sign up to use the Matchmate system for as little as five dollars. We're doing our Big Fall Match-Up on October 6, and we want to have 2,000 people enrolled by the end of September! Just bring this ad to our office (1115 Grant Street, Denver) and we'll give you a sign-up kit for only \$5. Or you can sign up by mail for only \$10.

Once your data is on the computer, you have the option of doing a search to find your best matches: three for \$25, five for \$35, or ten for \$60. And your sign-up fee can be applied toward your first search!

(If you don't want to pay for a search, you don't have to. You can simply sign up and wait for other people to find you -- with no time limit.)

Computer searches are run twice each month. And whenever you are matched with someone, either as a searcher or "searchee," we send you a notice in the mail. What happens then is up to the two of you; either of you may contact the other.

MONTHLY MIX 'N' MATCH PARTIES

As a Matchmate participant you can also meet people at our monthly Mix 'n' Match parties, where "instant" match-ups are done *on the spot* by the Matchmate computer. It's fascinating . . . and fun!

THIS MONTH'S MIX 'N' MATCH

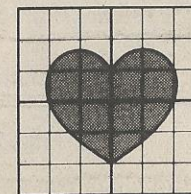
WED. SEPT. 26
6:00 PM

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For the full story on Matchmate, drop by our office . . . or call us at 837-8181. Or simply send in the coupon below and we will rush your registration material to you, with a money-back guarantee: if you decide not to sign-up, you may return your material, unmarked, within ten days for a full refund.

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Sign-up and
3 matches

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CITY _____

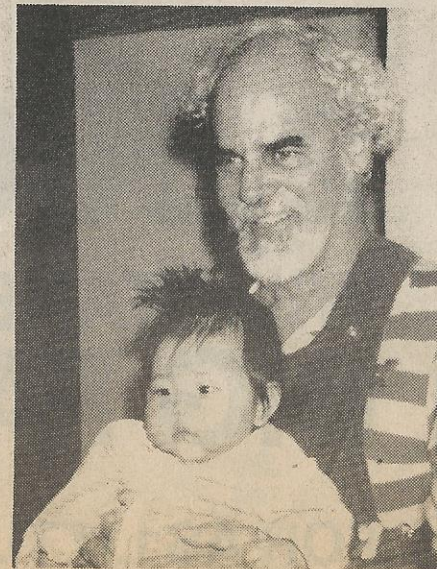
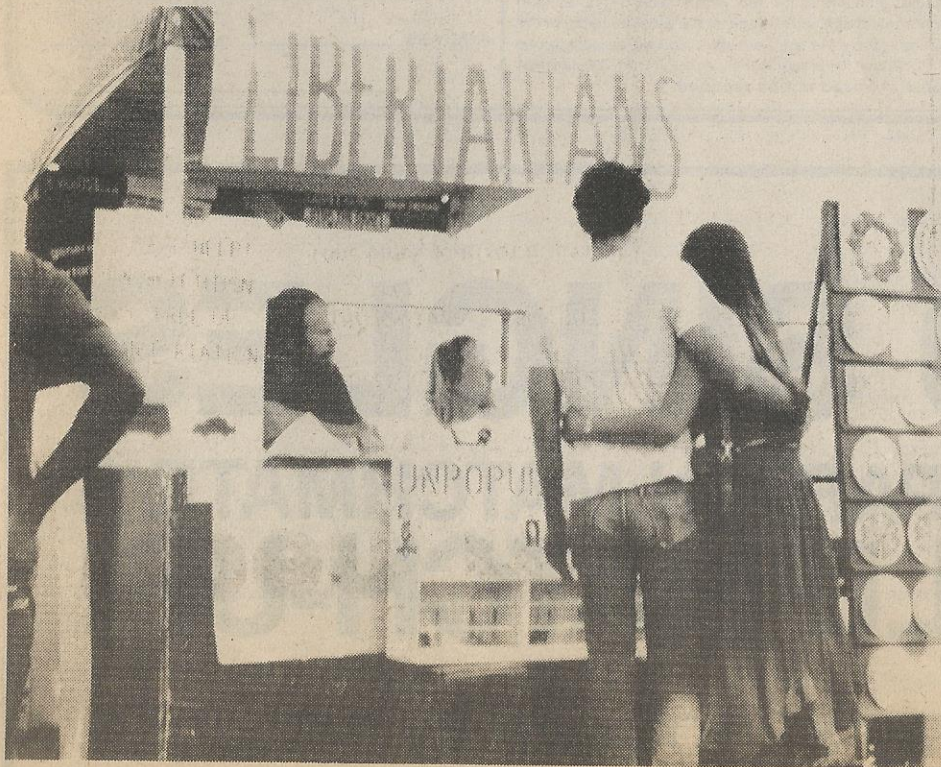
STATE _____

ZIP _____

PHONE _____

Make checks payable to MATCHMATE

And now, some 'Our Gang' photos...



Upper left: Dave Nolan's introduction by Jan Prince — "Dave isn't such a bad guy..."; upper right: A tearful goodbye to Ruth Bennett (right) from Cynthia Molson; lower left: Dwight Filley and Victoria Mason staff a Libertarian information booth; lower right: John Williams shows off Erica, a lucky little girl.

Open House

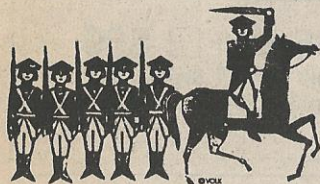
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